

Fig. 3.—The growth ring analysis of five cores taken from trees growing at Naval Base. The data are smoothed, but unlike that in Figure 2, are plotted as actual ring width against the estimated date. Dotted lines represent parts of the cores where measurement of ring width was difficult. The upper curve is a plot of the sunspot activity (after Sellers, 1967), and demonstrates the 11, 22 and less active part of the 80 year cycles of activity.

A NOTE ON ABORIGINAL ARTIFACTS FROM THE SOUTH BULLSBROOK AREA

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On May 30, 1965, C. P. Johnson and the writer measured an area of five feet square at approximately the centre of the South Bullsbrook artifact site described by Butler (1958) and collected all surface material contained in the square. As the soil was too damp for sieving, twenty minutes were spent kneading the sand to a depth of six inches and collecting the subsurface material. From the twelve and a half cubic feet investigated 63 pieces of stone were collected.

This material was sorted into three major groups thus: Group 1. Those natural pieces showing no signs of human usage (W.A. Museum Reg. 15878). Group 2. All flakes having the appearance of being struck;

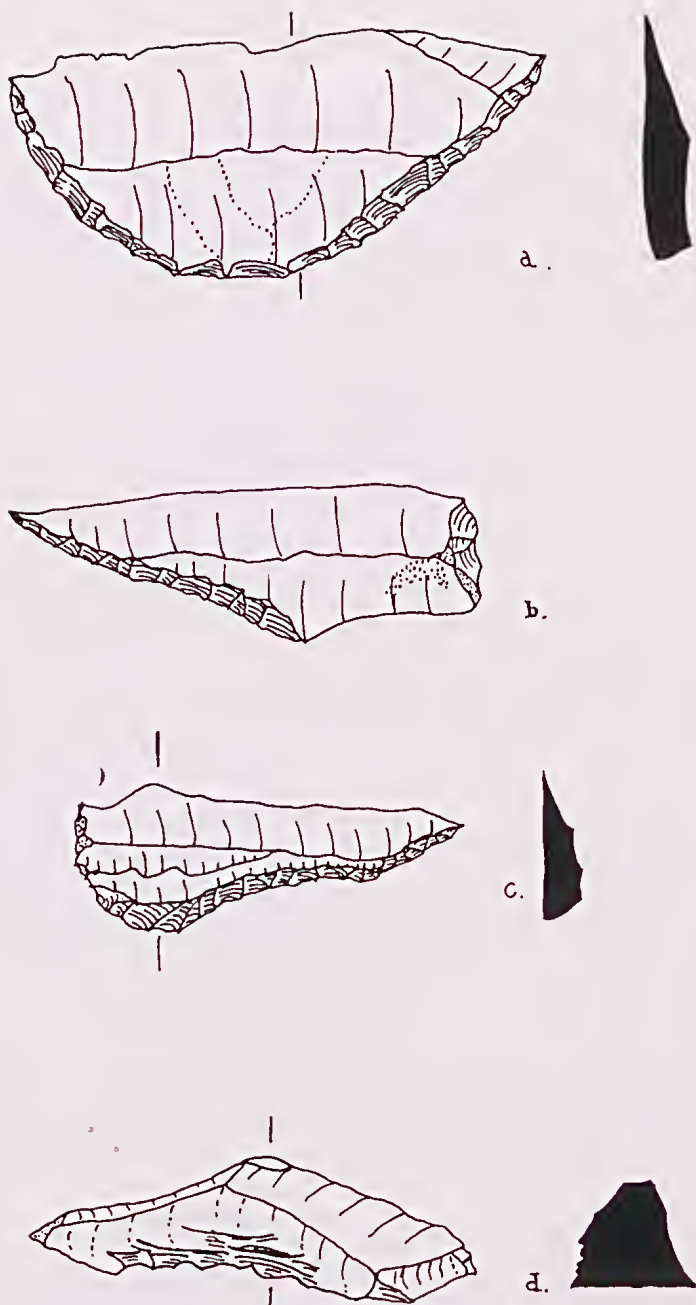


Fig. 1.—(a) Crescent microlith, W.A.M. A. 15864. (b) Woakwine Point, W.A.M. A. 15863. (c) Backed Microblade, W.A.M. A. 15861. (d) Microblade Scraper, W.A.M. A. 15862. x3.

and non-utilised cores (W.A.M. 15877). Group 3. All definite implements, i.e. those with secondary working and/or signs of wear (W.A.M. 15857-76).

The percentages of these groups in relation to the whole were as follows: Group 1. 25% comprising 16 articles. Group 2. 36% comprising 23 articles. Group 3. 34% comprising 21 articles. There were in addition three pieces of ochre (5% of the whole).

Group 3 was further sub-divided in respect to implement types, with the following result:

5 average to large adze flakes (1 in.)	20%
4 small convex scrapers	19%
4 backed and pointed microblades (Bondi and Woakwine types)	19%
4 concave and bi-concave microscrapers	19%
3 crescentic microliths	14%
1 dolerite core	4%
1 backed microblade with blunted ends	4%

Taking account of observations of existing stone culture in more remote areas of the State, and by examining museum specimens, it is possible to suggest the probable uses to which the implements were subjected. Crescents and points could have been utilised by the Aborigines as knives, spear barbs, as ritual surgical implements for vein piercing and cauterization, and as composite teeth of the "taap," saw-knife of the South-West. Microscrapers, and small adzing stones were probably used to finish wooden implements and utensils, that had been roughed out (with the aid of fire), by core tools and the larger spokeshave-like adze stones. One backed blade collected from the same site in 1970 (but not included in the grid sample) shows use-wear typically found on the microscraper. Minute stepflaking is clearly visible (Fig. 2).

Possibly examination of Australian stone artifacts under a binocular microscope could lead to more definite statements of use.

An interesting feature noted is the high incidence (25%) of small tools in Group 3. This seems to indicate a microblade industry, incor-



Fig. 2—Backed blade showing abnormal wear pattern. x3.

porating a wide range of microlithic tool types including the classic crescentic microlith (Fig. 1a).

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SOME ADDITIONS TO THE ANGIOSPERM FLORA OF LAKESIDE STATION, CUE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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The appearance of recent taxonomic revisions (Carlquist, 1969; Tindale, 1968; Wilson, 1970) has made it possible to determine to species some of the specimens listed in an annotated list of the flora of Lakeside Station, Cue (Kenneally, 1968). These species are listed below along with the collection numbers cited in the earlier publication.

Mimosaceae

Acacia sp. (Coll. No. 74A) = *A. pruinocarpa* Tindale.

Rutaceae

Eriostemon sp. (Coll. No. 39A) = *E. sericeus* P. G. Wilson.

Goodeniaceae

Goodenia sp. (Coll. No. 23A) = *G. grandiflora* Sims var. *nicholsonii* (F. Muell.) Krause.

Stylidiaceae

Stylidium sp. (Coll. No. 43A) = *S. longibracteatum* Carlquist.

Further collections made after the publication of the original list revealed three additional species whilst an examination by Mr. B. R. Maslin of the Western Australian Herbarium of all *Acacia* material collected at Cue, resulted in the identification of two additional species. These five species are listed below.

Mimosaceae

Acacia linophylla W. V. Fitzg. Tree/shrub up to 3 metres, flowers in ovoid heads. On breakaways and plain, common.

A. triptycha F. Muell. ex. Benth. Bushy shrub up to 1 metre, flowers yellow on simple axillary peduncles. Phyllodes terete, strongly ribbed with curved plumose tip. On breakaways, common.

Euphorbiaceae

Pseudanthus nematophorus F. Muell. Spreading shrub, branches ending in spines, flowers small and white. On breakaways, not common.

Myoporaceae

Eremophila exilifolia F. Muell. Viscid shrub up to 1 metre, flowers mauve. On breakaways, not common.

E. punicea S. Moore. Shrub up to 1 metre, flowers intense pink, leaves and calyces densely hairy. On breakaways, not common.

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